

Alexandria Gazette.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 10, 1904.

Local Matters.

Sun rises tomorrow at 5:08 and sets 7:02. High water at 6:54 a. m. and 7:21 p. m.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.—For this section showers tonight and Thursday; fresh southerly winds, shifting to westerly.

The River Trade.

There has recently been complaint from Alexandria merchants to the effect that this city is placed at a disadvantage as a competitor for the river trade, it being alleged that in some instances freight can be shipped from Baltimore to points on the Potomac river cheaper than the same can be sent from Washington and Alexandria. A representative of the Gazette called on several prominent shippers this morning who, in a measure, confirmed the circulated reports. In one instance, it was alleged that flour had been transported from Baltimore to Glymont at seven cents a barrel cheaper than the same could be forwarded from this port. It is about 175 miles by water from Baltimore to Glymont; the latter place is between 18 and 20 miles from Alexandria. It is also said that freight from Baltimore to landings in certain tributaries of the Potomac is brought to Alexandria from Baltimore and reshipped to its destination, passing over about 250 miles of water at a fraction more cost than is charged on the same goods shipped direct from Alexandria. This city has ever had much with which to contend, and if the above assertions are facts, something should be done towards equalizing things and Alexandria be given a chance to compete with the monumental city for the river trade. Of course, it is but natural for Baltimoreans to do everything possible to divert the river trade to their own city, and that they are succeeding is evidenced by the fact that five steamers are now running on the Potomac route. Ninety-five per cent. of the freight which leaves this end of the river route, it is asserted, is put aboard of steamers at Alexandria for the lower river; hence there should be no discrimination against this city.

Police Court.

[Justice H. B. Caton presiding.] The following cases were disposed of this morning:

William Harris, colored, arrested by Officer Nicholson as a suspicious character, was dismissed.

Josephine Lee, colored, arrested by Officer Mayhugh charged with disorderly conduct and fighting, was fined \$5.

Mary J. Jenkins, colored, arrested by Officer Smith for allowing disorderly proceedings on her premises, was fined \$5.

Francis Ware, colored, arrested by Officer Lyles charged with vagrancy, was fined \$5.

George Wanzler and Rose Taylor, both colored, arrested by Officers Bettis and Ferguson charged with disorderly conduct and fighting, were fined \$5 each.

Dennis Jackson, colored, arrested by the same officers for assaulting Hattie Nelson, was fined \$2.50.

James Lewis, charged with disorderly conduct and fighting, was fined \$5.

Ernest Mills and James Richards, jr., charged with an attempt to commit larceny, were sent to jail for 30 days.

Trouble on a Train.

There was some excitement on the north bound Washington and Ohio Railroad train after it left Blumont Sunday night. The cars were crowded, and when a resident of the Round Hill neighborhood, who carried a baby in his arms, attempted to pass through the cars his way was blocked by a man who refused to move. The man with the infant handed his charge to his wife and without further ceremony struck the man who was blocking the aisle. The fight brought a brakeman into the car who used a blackjack or a black bottle upon the head of the attacking party in an endeavor to preserve the peace. The man thus assaulted bled profusely, and he threatened to wreak vengeance upon the brakeman when opportunity afforded. As the train neared the Long bridge the injured man sought the brakeman, when the latter drew a pistol which he threatened to use. This incident brought the trouble to a close.

All Hands Duped.

A stranger came here yesterday and engaged Mr. Lewis Smith, Thos. Selix and three other men to go to Washington with him to bring back a car load of household furniture, some cows, &c. The men left here in wagons and while on the road the stranger induced Mr. Smith to loan him \$15 on a watch, purporting to be gold, but which afterwards turned out to be brass. He also tried to secure a loan of \$10 from Mr. Selix but in this he failed. When the party reached Washington the stranger said he would ride on a street car to the depot and told the others to meet him there. They followed in the wagons but failed to find the stranger, furniture or cows, and returned to this city realizing that they had been duped.

Building Railway Bridges.

The pile-driving machines belonging to Mr. W. H. Winston and Carter & Clark, of Washington, are employed in the driving of piles for the new railway bridges the Washington Southern Railway is building across the tributaries of the Potomac, between Alexandria and Widewater. These new bridges are made necessary by the double tracking of the railway from Alexandria to Richmond, which crosses Dogue run, Occoquan run, Aquia creek, Quantico creek and other small streams before it reaches Quantico, thirty miles from this city. In eliminating the curves the bridges for the new tracks are in some instances a half mile away from the present location of the railway.

Plans for Tracks.

Acting Commissioner Harding and General Manager Colvin, of the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railway held a conference in Washington yesterday afternoon in regard to the new route assigned to the railway company. Plans, showing the exact curves by which the cars will travel the route by D and Twelfth streets, were presented. Mr. Harding made several suggestions for improvement, and after about the plans will be adopted.

Laid Brick Roadway.

Residents of Prince street, between Royal and Pitt, are anxious for an extension of the vitrified brick roadway over that square. It is believed that should this improvement be made property-owners on the two squares running from Pitt to Washington street would continue the work until it reached the intersection of the latter thoroughfare and blended with the vitrified brick pavement around the Confederate Monument.

Plead Guilty.

Several days ago Ernest Mills and James Richards, jr., were arrested on suspicion of breaking open a car at the Washington and Ohio depot. They were arraigned in the Police Court on several occasions and their case postponed. This morning they were again guilty to face the bar when they pleaded guilty to petit larceny and were sentenced to jail for 30 days. Mr. L. H. Machen was counsel for the accused.

Knocked Down by a Wagon.

A youth named George Ward, living on North Columbus street, was knocked down and run over by a wagon on King street late yesterday evening, and painfully though not seriously injured. He was removed to his home where he was attended by Dr. Jones.

Personal.

Mr. Louis Shuman has returned from a pleasant visit to Asbury Park. Messrs. Herbert Knight, Henry Snell, Frank Hale, Arthur and William Schwarzman, and Mr. Brock and Mr. Julian Knight, all accompanied by the members of their families, left yesterday on the steam yacht Runaway for the White House, where they will spend the next ten days.

Mrs. R. W. Gaillard and Miss Alice Chinn have returned from a pleasant visit to Atlantic City.

Misses Maggie and Marion Schwab are on a week's visit to relatives in Baltimore.

Mr. Richard Vaughan and Miss Mary Wallace were married on Monday night by Rev. J. A. Jeffries at the parsonage of Trinity M. E. Church.

Rev. H. J. Cutler, rector of St. Mary's Church, has returned from his vacation in the northern States and Canada.

Miss Rhoda Cooke is visiting her friend, Miss LeCuyer of Baltimore.

Misses Blanche and Edith Staab are visiting at Delaplace.

Judge C. E. Nield is at St. Louis attending the World's Fair.

Mrs. J. E. Alexander and Mrs. E. H. O'Brien have gone to Loudoun county to attend the camp meeting.

Capt. Albert Bryan and family have returned from Catletts, where they spent the last month.

Mrs. A. J. McMahon and her son, Everett, have gone to Buffalo, N. Y., where they will spend the next two months.

Mr. J. J. O'Meara, who for the last three weeks has been in the hospital at the Prince street suffering from a badly bruised foot, was able to be out again today.

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Corporation Court.

[Judge L. C. Barley presiding.] R. H. Cox, sergeant, administrator of Daniel Govin, vs. Southern Railway Company; jury and verdict for plaintiff for \$2,250, the amount to be paid to the widow. Mr. Govin was killed in a railroad accident at Culpeper last June and the verdict was with the consent of all parties concerned.

A. H. Devoe vs. Blanche G. Devoe; suit for divorce; order entered to take testimony.

J. W. Herndon vs. T. H. Hayes; order for possession of property on the east side of Columbus street, between Wolfe and Wilkes streets.

F. C. Spinks, jr., vs. G. L. Simpson, mayor, et al.; an injunction suit to prevent the sale, by the city, of the electric light plant and franchise; injunction modified so far as the City Council is concerned, but continued in full force and effect as to G. L. Simpson, mayor.

I. H. Dabney vs. W. C. Arnold; chancery suit to compel Arnold to turn over books, &c., to Dabney, and R. H. Cox, sergeant, was appointed receiver to take charge of the books of both Arnold and Dabney.

Robinson Moncreux was admitted to practice in this court.

Injunction Modified.

The case of F. C. Spinks, jr., vs. G. L. Simpson, mayor, and the City Council of Alexandria, an injunction suit to prevent the sale by the city of the electric plant and the electric franchise, came up before Judge Barley in the Corporation Court today. Mr. Douglas Stuart represented the city and Mr. S. G. Brent the petitioner. There was no argument and a decree was entered, which had been agreed upon by all parties concerned, modifying and dismissing the original injunction so far as the City Council is concerned, but continuing it in full force as to Mayor Simpson. The City Council is now at liberty to pass the ordinance for the sale of the plant and franchise, but the mayor is enjoined from signing them or the proposed contract. Should Council fail to pass the ordinance the whole matter will fall and further litigation will be unnecessary. If, on the contrary, the measure is passed by Council the case will come up on its merits before Judge Barley at some future date.

The Property Sale Yesterday.

The purchase by Mr. Charles King of the building on the northeast corner of King and St. Asaph streets, together with that adjoining on the east, has caused considerable speculation as to what is to be done with those old landmarks. Among the rumors in circulation is that a banking building will eventually be erected on the site, but the officers of the banks when questioned concerning the matter declined to confirm the report. Mr. King, while not disposed to enter into details, says a creditable structure will take the place of the present buildings next year, and that work will commence on the same in the spring. It is understood that the price paid for the property was \$16,000.

Work Progressing Rapidly.

The stone work for Messrs. Burke & Herbert's new banking building at the southeast corner of King and Fairfax streets is now in progress. The work of metamorphosing the Miller building, on the north side of King street, between Royal and Fairfax, is proceeding rapidly. The new structure is to be made into a modern banking house for the use of the Virginia Safe Deposit and Trust Corporation.

The Death Penalty.

A little thing sometimes results in death. This morning insignificant cuts or puncture have had the death penalty. It is wise to have Bucklen's Arnica Salve ever handy. It's the best salve on earth and will prevent fatality, when Burns, Sores, Ulcers and Piles threaten. Only 25c, at E. S. Leadbeater & Sons Drug Store.

Devised Crabs are Made Fresh Twice Daily.

At Rammel's Restaurant at five o'clock in the afternoon and eight o'clock in the evening. Both phones.

DRY GOODS.

Lansburgh & Bro.,

Washington's Favorite Store.

Store closes, 5 p. m.—Saturdays, 9 p. m.

SPECIAL VALUES.

Underpricing prevails in every department of our stock. Whatever you may need can be bought at a great saving.

Summer Wrappers in sizes 34, 40, 42, 44; made of best quality lawn, in light shades; a few white and black figures; stylishly trimmed over shoulder, neck and sleeves; wide skirts with full deep dounces. 98c

Black Mahair Sicilian, 45 inches wide. A 65c grade, very firm weave, high luster, for walking skirts and suits. No lining required. 50c

Black Mahair Sicilian, 55 inches wide. A 75c grade, medium weight, for traveling and general wear. 65c

Black Panama, 42 inches wide. A 50c grade, all wool; good dust shaker and not affected by dampness. 48c

Black Batiste, 45 inches wide. A 65c quality, smooth finish. A durable and desirable material for tucked or plaited skirts. 55c

Women's all-silk 50 inch Four-in-Hands, the fashionable shades, including the new greens. Instead of 25c, 19c

Lansburgh & Bro.,

420 to 426 Seventh Street,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

An Early Advertiser.

A shoe dealer who had been in business at a small Pennsylvania town removed to a city, opened a store and put a considerable part of his capital into newspaper advertising. At that time shoe dealers did not advertise regularly or systematically, and as he alone took what was then regarded as a large space in the dailies he soon built up a fashionable trade. He kept up his advertising (newspaper exclusively), and a few years ago he retired, a rich man.—[Phila. Record.]

River Notes.

It is said that the new steamer Pokanoket, now running on the excursion route to Colonial Beach, will be put on the lower river route on the 1st of September.

The schooner J. A. Chelton, from North Carolina, with lathes to Sunot & Co., has arrived.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Several light showers fell last night.

The mercury today did not go much over the 85 mark, but at times the atmosphere was humid and the temperature sultry.

An electric car collided with a buggy belonging to Mr. Courtland Smith yesterday. The vehicle, however, was only slightly damaged.

George L. Brown, an ex-Confederate and a printer, and his wife and children, who have lived in this city for some time, left today to make their future home in Florida.

Before cold weather sets in and starts the annual increasing rush of travel to Florida and other southern winter resorts the Southern Railway expects to have in operation a double-track line from Alexandria to Orange, a distance of eighty miles.

A locomotive ran off the rails late yesterday evening on the track leading to the transfer slip at the foot of Wilkes street and tore up the track for some distance. It was late at night before it was replaced upon the rails, the service of a steam crane having been required for the purpose. A number of persons gathered on the scene to witness the modus operandi.

Mr. Lee Lash, at his saloon, No. 404 north Fairfax street, is serving every evening delicious prepared deviled crabs.

Mr. Jacob Brill will give a crab feast at his restaurant, foot of King street, tonight.

Free crabs at Rasm's, 114 north Fairfax street, tonight. All invited.

Fried crabs, as follows: clam soup, 10c; soft shell crabs, 10c each; every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at C. H. Zimmerman's.

Steamed Hard Shell Crabs, Deviled Crabs and Salad, prepared from steamed crabs of our own picking, are relished by every one. Rammel's Restaurant, Home phone 63. Bell phone 169.

Cholera Infantum.

This disease has lost its terrors since Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy came into general use.

The uniform success which attends the use of this remedy in all cases of bowel complaints in children has made it a favorite wherever its value has become known. For sale by Richard Gibson and W. F. Creighton & Co.

New York Rockaways and Little Neck Clams on half shell. Rammel's Restaurant.

LOST.

LOST—A DOG with white curly hair. Finder will please call at 302 Queen street and receive reward.

LOST—A SEAL AND BUCKLE FOR. Liberal reward paid at G. Wm. Ramsey's, King and St. Asaph streets. 119

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

IT PAYS TO BUY THE

Best Railroad Watch Made.

We have it, and GUARANTEE it to PASS INSPECTION on any R. R. in the UNITED STATES, and to vary over THIRTY SECONDS a month.

Call and see it; the PRICE as well as the WATCH will interest you.

R. C. ACTON & SON,

JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

Don't Miss the Chance

TO TAKE PICTURES DURING THE

Firemen's Convention

LET US SUPPLY YOU WITH FILMS, PLATES, &c.

R. L. CARNE & CO.,

708 KING STREET.

FOR SALE.—The famous LEE COAL at the lowest market prices.

W. A. SMOOT & CO.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT, north-west corner Duke and Lee streets, No. 201 Duke. Inquire of John T. Nalls, executor of the estate of Mary E. Craven.

Judge Parker Notified.

Enopus, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Judge Alton B. Parker was today officially notified of his selection as the democratic candidate for President. The committee appointed for the purpose appeared at Rosemont about two o'clock. A large number of democrats of national reputation, as well as many other lesser lights, had gathered. All evinced the greatest interest in the proceedings.

Chairman Champ Clark in addressing Judge Parker, among other things, said:

"Out of the strong debates and profound deliberations of the St. Louis convention emerged are united party, which goes forth conquering and to conquer. The flower of the democracy assembled there to consult on the state of the country and to take measures for restoring the government to the principles enunciated by the fathers, from which it has drifted far in these latter days. Every phase of democratic opinion was represented and advocated by brave, honest and able champions in that great clove of free and patriotic men. The St. Louis convention carried no out-and-out program. Its delegates were not mere automatons or marionettes, moving and talking when the strings were pulled by one man. Speech and action were absolutely free, and the great debates which took place there will constitute part of the permanent political literature of the country. No effort was made to gag or bribe any one. If a delegate had a pet idea which he wished to exploit, he was given an adequate and respectful hearing before either the platform committee or the entire convention. Every man had his say. To none was opportunity denied. Out of it all there grew such unity as encourages lovers of liberty and of pure government everywhere. We enter this contest with the strength which grows out of the union of a mighty party; with the enthusiasm born of truth; with the courage that emanates from a righteous cause; with the confidence borne by the nation by noble purposes and lofty patriotism. Democratic principles are grounded in Eternal Truth. As formulated by the Father of Democracy, they are not for a day, but for all time, and are as applicable at this hour as when he proclaimed them in his first inaugural address, which has become a classic. The necessity for putting them into practice is as pressing now as it was then. To once more make them the basis of our government policy is the pleasant but arduous task assigned you by the democracy of the land. To serve the whole American people, without discrimination, faithfully and well; to distribute the benefits of the federal government impartially to all our citizens; to lighten the burdens of government by reducing taxation to the minimum and by rigid economy in the public service; to administer the powers conferred by the constitution justly, wisely, fearlessly, vigorously and patriotically, without diminution or usurpation; to maintain freedom of thought, freedom of speech and freedom of the press; to promote the sacred cause of human freedom everywhere by the wholesome use of our example; to vindicate and glorify the theory and the practice of representative government; to secure its blessings to our posterity for all time—these always have been, are, and forever must be the aims and purpose of democrats. There was a splendid array of presidential candidates before the St. Louis convention supported by loyal friends and ardent admirers. An unusually large number of men were placed in nomination for the greatly-coveted honor. You were chosen with such enthusiasm as foretells success. Having on the only ballot received the two-thirds majority, indispensable by democratic usage, your nomination was made unanimous with the heartiest approval of all your illustrious competitors. 'Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics' has ever been a cardinal tenet of democracy, and the signs of the times indicate that you will be supported at the polls by the democratic hosts with the same unanimity with which you were nominated. Your long and conspicuous career as a jurist in one of the highest courts in the world—the period which you have spent in expounding constitutions and statutes—causes your countrymen to believe that into that they are about to call you, you will carry with you that profound respect for the constitution and the law which with you has become a confirmed mental habit and upon which depends the perpetuity of our system of government—the best ever devised by the wit of man—a system whose beneficent results have made us the most puissant nation on the whole face of the earth. To preserve in its integrity and its full vigor this system which was bought with great price is the grand mission of the democratic party whose head you have become. Into your hands the great historic party of constitutional government has committed its standard with abiding faith in your courage, your integrity, your honor, your capacity and your patriotism, believing that under your leadership will achieve a signal victory; hoping that your administration will be such a fortunate, such a happy epoch in our annals as to mark the beginning of a long era of democratic ascendancy and that you will so discharge the duties of your high offices as to rank in history with the greatest and best-beloved of American Presidents. The convention, according to democratic custom, appointed a committee—of which it did me the honor to make me chairman for which I am deeply grateful—to convey to you official information of your selection as the democratic nominee for President of the United States. Speaking for the committee, with pleasure, I hand you this formal notification of your nomination together with a copy of the platform unanimously adopted by the convention. In its name and by its authority, I have the honor to request you to accept the nomination unanimously bestowed. May the nomination find fruition in election. May the God of our Fathers guide, protect and bless you both as a candidate and as the chief magistrate of the republic."

Judge Parker in his reply said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I have resigned the office of chief judge of the court of appeals of this state in order that I may accept the responsibility of that great convention you represent has put upon me without possible prejudice to the court to which I am an officer and to the members of the judiciary of this state, of whom I am today now as a private citizen I am justly proud."

"At the very threshold of this response and before dealing with other subjects and must, in justice to myself and to relieve my sense of gratitude, express my profound appreciation of the confidence reposed in me by the democratic party in nominating me and subsequently in electing me a candidate for the presidency of the United States. I am deeply and gratefully conscious of the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established, a matter concerning which I felt it incumbent upon me to make known my own position. I am proud of our party, but I am not proud of its support had been secured through indirect or mistake, the convention reiterated its determination that I should be the standard bearer of the party in the great contest. This mark of trust and confidence I shall ever esteem as the highest honor that could be conferred upon me—an honor that, whatever may be the result of the campaign, the future can in no degree lessen or impair."

"The admirable platform upon which the party appeals to the country for its confidence and support clearly states the principles which were so well condensed in the first inaugural address of President Jefferson and points out with force and directness the proper application in the future of the government. While the platform is a promise to correct abuses and to right wrongs wherever they appear or however caused; to investigate the several administrative departments of the government, the conduct of whose officers and employees it is to punish those who have been guilty of a breach of their trust; to oppose the granting of special privileges by which the few may profit at the expense of the many; to restore economy in the expenditure of the moneys of the people and to that end to return once more to the methods of the founders of the republic, the platform is a declaration of the public faith and a caution a prudent individual observes with respect to his own, still the spirit of the platform is to secure a government of the people, for the protection of the innocent as well as the punishment of the guilty; the encouragement of industry, economy and thrift; the protection of property and the enforcement of the law for the benefit of all of man's inalienable rights, among which, as said in the Declaration of Independence, are 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.'"

"Liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, means not only the right of freedom from actual servitude, imprisonment or restraint, but the right of one to use his faculties in all lawful pursuits and to acquire and to hold property and to pursue any lawful trade or business. These essential rights of life, liberty and property are not only guaranteed to the citizen by the constitution of the United States, but they are also guaranteed to the citizen by the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States forbidden to deprive any person of any one of them without due process of law."

"Occasionally by reason of unnecessary or impatient agitation for reforms or because the limitations placed upon the departments of government by the constitution are disregarded by officials desiring to accomplish that which to them seems good, whether the power exists in them or not, it becomes desirable to call attention to the fact that the rights of the citizen are not to be sacrificed to the whim of the moment. To secure the ends sought the people have by the constitution separated and distributed among the three departments of government—the executive, legislative and judicial—the powers conferred by the constitution justly, wisely, fearlessly, vigorously and patriotically, without diminution or usurpation; to maintain freedom of thought, freedom of speech and freedom of the press; to promote the sacred cause of human freedom everywhere by the wholesome use of our example; to vindicate and glorify the theory and the practice of representative government; to secure its blessings to our posterity for all time—these always have been, are, and forever must be the aims and purpose of democrats. There was a splendid array of presidential candidates before the St. Louis convention supported by loyal friends and ardent admirers. An unusually large number of men were placed in nomination for the greatly-coveted honor. You were chosen with such enthusiasm as foretells success. Having on the only ballot received the two-thirds majority, indispensable by democratic usage, your nomination was made unanimous with the heartiest approval of all your illustrious competitors. 'Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics' has ever been a cardinal tenet of democracy, and the signs of the times indicate that you will be supported at the polls by the democratic hosts with the same unanimity with which you were nominated. Your long and conspicuous career as a jurist in one of the highest courts in the world—the period which you have spent in expounding constitutions and statutes—causes your countrymen to believe that into that they are about to call you, you will carry with you that profound respect for the constitution and the law which with you has become a confirmed mental habit and upon which depends the perpetuity of our system of government—the best ever devised by the wit of man—a system whose beneficent results have made us the most puissant nation on the whole face of the earth. To preserve in its integrity and its full vigor this system which was bought with great price is the grand mission of the democratic party whose head you have become. Into your hands the great historic party of constitutional government has committed its standard with abiding faith in your courage, your integrity, your honor, your capacity and your patriotism, believing that under your leadership will achieve a signal victory; hoping that your administration will be such a fortunate, such a happy epoch in our annals as to mark the beginning of a long era of democratic ascendancy and that you will so discharge the duties of your high offices as to rank in history with the greatest and best-beloved of American Presidents. The convention, according to democratic custom, appointed a committee—of which it did me the honor to make me chairman for which I am deeply grateful—to convey to you official information of your selection as the democratic nominee for President of the United States. Speaking for the committee, with pleasure, I hand you this formal notification of your nomination together with a copy of the platform unanimously adopted by the convention. In its name and by its authority, I have the honor to request you to accept the nomination unanimously bestowed. May the nomination find fruition in election. May the God of our Fathers guide, protect and bless you both as a candidate and as the chief magistrate of the republic."

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"The admirable platform upon which the party appeals to the country for its confidence and support clearly states the principles which were so well condensed in the first inaugural address of President Jefferson and points out with force and directness the proper application in the future of the government. While the platform is a promise to correct abuses and to right wrongs wherever they appear or however caused; to investigate the several administrative departments of the government, the conduct of whose officers and employees it is to punish those who have been guilty of a breach of their trust; to oppose the granting of special privileges by which the few may profit at the expense of the many; to restore economy in the expenditure of the moneys of the people and to that end to return once more to the methods of the founders of the republic, the platform is a declaration of the public faith and a caution a prudent individual observes with respect to his own, still the spirit of the platform is to secure a government of the people, for the protection of the innocent as well as the punishment of the guilty; the encouragement of industry, economy and thrift; the protection of property and the enforcement of the law for the benefit of all of man's inalienable rights, among which, as said in the Declaration of Independence, are 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.'"

"Liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, means not only the right of freedom from actual servitude, imprisonment or restraint, but the right of one to use his faculties in all lawful pursuits and to acquire and to hold property and to pursue any lawful trade or business. These essential rights of life, liberty and property are not only guaranteed to the citizen by the constitution of the United States, but they are also guaranteed to the citizen by the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States forbidden to deprive any person of any one of them without due process of law."

"Occasionally by reason of unnecessary or impatient agitation for reforms or because the limitations placed upon the departments of government by the constitution are disregarded by officials desiring to accomplish that which to them seems good, whether the power exists in them or not, it becomes desirable to call attention to the fact that the rights of the citizen are not to be sacrificed to the whim of the moment. To secure the ends sought the people have by the constitution separated and distributed among the three departments of government—the executive, legislative and judicial—the powers conferred by the constitution justly, wisely, fearlessly, vigorously and patriotically, without diminution or usurpation; to maintain freedom of thought, freedom of speech and freedom of the press; to promote the sacred cause of human freedom everywhere by the wholesome use of our example; to vindicate and glorify the theory and the practice of representative government; to secure its blessings to our posterity for all time—these always have been, are, and forever must be the aims and purpose of democrats. There was a splendid array of presidential candidates before the St. Louis convention supported by loyal friends and ardent admirers. An unusually large number of men were placed in nomination for the greatly-coveted honor. You were chosen with such enthusiasm as foretells success. Having on the only ballot received the two-thirds majority, indispensable by democratic usage, your nomination was made unanimous with the heartiest approval of all your illustrious competitors. 'Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics' has ever been a cardinal tenet of democracy, and the signs of the times indicate that you will be supported at the polls by the democratic hosts with the same unanimity with which you were nominated. Your long and conspicuous career as a jurist in one of the highest courts in the world—the period which you have spent in expounding constitutions and statutes—causes your countrymen to believe that into that they are about to call you, you will carry with you that profound respect for the constitution and the law which with you has become a confirmed mental habit and upon which depends the perpetuity of our system of government—the best ever devised by the wit of man—a system whose beneficent results have made us the most puissant nation on the whole face of the earth. To preserve in its integrity and its full vigor this system which was bought with great price is the grand mission of the democratic party whose head you have become. Into your hands the great historic party of constitutional government has committed its standard with abiding faith in your courage, your integrity, your honor, your capacity and your patriotism, believing that under your leadership will achieve a signal victory; hoping that your administration will be such a fortunate, such a happy epoch in our annals as to mark the beginning of a long era of democratic ascendancy and that you will so discharge the duties of your high offices as to rank in history with the greatest and best-beloved of American Presidents. The convention, according to democratic custom, appointed a committee—of which it did me the honor to make me chairman for which I am deeply grateful—to convey to you official information of your selection as the democratic nominee for President of the United States. Speaking for the committee, with pleasure, I hand you this formal notification of your nomination together with a copy of the platform unanimously adopted by the convention. In its name and by its authority, I have the honor to request you to accept the nomination unanimously bestowed. May the nomination find fruition in election. May the God of our Fathers guide, protect and bless you both as a candidate and as the chief magistrate of the republic."